The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4390 九十八百三千四第 日九十月十庚 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1871. 五日禮 號一月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Nov. 30, PEIHO, Brit. str., 608, Ferries, Swatow November 29th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 30, GRAVINA, Span. brig, 246, Barcelo, Manila November 21st, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Nov. 30, SUZANNE, French brig, 282, Camoreit, Saigon 1st November, and Cape St. James 5th, Rice.—F. DEGENARE.

Dec. 1, CEARA, Brit. 3-masted schooner, 172, Darg, Rangoon 22nd September, Rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 30, SEDAN, str., for Shanghai.
Nov. 30, ELFIN, for London.
Nov. 30, FLORELLA, for San Francisco.
Nov 30, SIR J. JEEJEEBHOY, str., for W'poa.
Nov. 30, FORMOSA, for Whampoa.
Nov. 30, CARRICKS, for Whampoa.
Nov. 30, ELLIDA, for Whampoa.
Nov. 30, JOSEPH HAMBRO, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Carricks, for Whampoa.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, str., for Whampoa.
Ellida, for Whampoa.
Formosa, for Whampoa.
Indian, for Saigon.
Neva, for Macao.
Joseph Hambro, for Saigon.
Sedan, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Gravina*, from Manila,—Mr. Remedios.
Per *Peiho*, str., from Swatow,—150 Chinese.

Reports.

The French brig *Suzanne* reports left Saigon on November 1st, and Cape St. James on the 5th, and experienced light winds from the N.E. to the Luzon Coast; after which had strong monsoon and heavy sea till yesterday morning, when it moderated.

The British 3-masted schooner *Ceara* reports left Rangoon on 22nd September, had variable winds up the China Sea the first part of passage to Luzon Coast, then had strong N.E. winds for one day, then moderate till arrival.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Gun-boat *Starling*.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE — VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
E. R. Sellitos, Esq. | Julius Memke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Mekhers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAE, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871 [6m 1070 June 24

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.
CH. L. DE LA FOREST,
Acting French Consul.
1682 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

RECEIVED by the French Mail *Tigre*:—
French BOOTS.
Gentlemen's SOCKS.
Men's COLLARS.
Black and Colored SCARVES and NECK-TIES.
A Great assortment of French GOODS, by every French Mail, at
A. R. MARTY,
Successor of M. VISE & Co.
1m 1982 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 16811 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Cham Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lan Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BEBERTON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the Yow Wo Tong. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the YOW WO TONG are the sole possessors of the property.
YOW WO TONG.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, all complete, with new Cloth. Price $250.
Also,
A Trap PONY and HARNESS.
Apply to
DA SILVA & Co.,
Ground Floor HONGKONG HOTEL.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

MR. CECIL GEORGE TATHAM is authorized to sign our firm per procuration at Foochow from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 1956 Hongkong, 11th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SORNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of
MR. WM. G. HALE.
" J. G. CASWELL.
" L. HAUSCHILD.
" F. SORNSEN.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1910 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

FORGERY!!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING *Company Limited*, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for encashment.

There is no reason to believe that any of the notes issued by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI *Banking Corporation* have been tampered with, as such precautions were taken in their manufacture as to render any attempt at a forgery most easy of detection.

Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a result will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARP, the Solicitor for the Corporation.
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
1m 1953 Hongkong, 21st March, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.
1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

ONE JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and formerly of Fok Chew, in China, was many years resident at Kimanio, on the N. W. Coast of Borneo, and subsequently at Labuan—entered into partnership with the undersigned for the purpose of trading along the N. W. Coast of Borneo, Balidu, and Palawan.

On the 24th of May last, for the purpose aforesaid, the said JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT left Labuan in command of the *White Cloud*, a fore and aft rigged schooner of about 60 tons burthen, and had on board goods belonging to the undersigned to the value of $2,709.61½ (in this sum is included the said JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT's debts contracted in Labuan amounting to $622.82½).

The said JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT arrived at Balabak on the and traded there to the extent of $600 or $700, out of which the undersigned received $500. Whilst the Chinese supercargo and clerk were on shore, the said JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT sailed away from Balabak on the night of the 23rd August last, leaving the Two Chinamen to find their way back to Labuan in the best way they could, and the schooner has not been heard of since. The *White Cloud* had, when she left Balabak, cargo to the value of $2,209.61½ cents.

I, the undersigned, hereby notify that a reward of Fifty Dollars ($50) will be paid by the undersigned in Labuan, or by his Agent, CHOA KIAT SIANG, of Kin Cheong Hong, at Hongkong, to any person who can give the undersigned, or to his Agent at Hongkong, any information as to where the said JOSEPH WHEELWRIGHT may be found.
CHOA MAH SOO.
(*Chop*—EOON BEE).
1901 Labuan, 18th October, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. HAWKE, Esq., Acting Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard,
THIS DAY,
the 1st of December, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H. M. Gun Boat
"STARLING."
One Anchor and Chain to be sold with the vessel.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1888 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 1st December, 1871, at noon precisely,—
23 Bundles and 3 pieces Pure COPPER.
And,
Ex "Lady Turner,"
25 Cases Australian Preserving Co.'s 6 lbs. Tins Boiled BEEF.
10 Cases Australian Preserving Co.'s 6 lbs. Tins SOUP and BOUILLI.
An Invoice of GLASSWARE, comprising Sherry, Port, Claret, Liqueur, and Champagne GLASSES, Quart and Pint DECANTERS, Water JUGS, TUMBLERS, Finger GLASSES, Soda Water TUMBLERS.
20 Cases preserved TOMATOES, 5 Cases JAM and JELLY.
5 Cases Green CORN.
10 Cases each 2 dozen Pale SHERRY.
2 ½ Barrels BRANDY.
4 Hhds. RUM.
~~Black PAINT, TURPENTINE, &c., &c.~~
12 Cases, each 1 dozen assorted French LIQUEURS.
1½ dozen White Wool SOCKS.
Also,
40 Empty Porter CASKS.
2056 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FURNITURE SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION of Mr. TINAWAY's Furniture, postponed till
TO-MORROW
2nd December, 1871, at 2 P.M.
(Under Distraint for Rent.)
At No. 1, Elgin Street, corner of Hollywood Road.—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, 1 PIANO, BEDSTEAD, MIRRORS, Writing DESKS, SIDEBOARD, 1 Iron BEDSTEAD, Dinner SERVICES, Wine GLASSES, TUMBLERS, &c., &c.
Also,
A lot of valuable CHINA WARE, Marble VASES, BAROMETERS, BOOKS, and one box Surgical INSTRUMENTS, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
2057 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. E. WALLACE has received instructions from the agents of the owners, to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
THURSDAY,
14th December, 1871.
At No. 23, Water Street, Yokohama,—
The British Screw Steamer
"CHIEFTAIN,"
(late H.B.M. Steam Corvette *Mutine*,) of 882 Tons Builders' Measurement, as she now lies in the port of Yokohama, with Engines, (two of 200 Horse Power), Boilers, Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, &c., in good working order.
Also,
Two 40-pounder Steel Rifled Guns.
Two 20 do. do.
One 6 do. Field Piece (fitted for Boat service), with their Carriages, and a quantity of suitable Shot and Shell and Ammunition.
Photographs may be seen, and further particulars, obtained from
MESSRS. FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.,
Yokohama,
AND, THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Shanghai and Hongkong.
1m 1945 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.
Proprietor—J. BAYNES.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).
N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.
tf 558 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
A. D. 1841.
A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
(By appointment),
TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD,
AND,
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
53d 1933] [Nov. 9

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform any persons desiring to consult him professionally, that he intends visiting Manila about the middle of December next, to be absent two months.
V. D. COLLINS.
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1871. [tf 2042

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery, (3 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1899 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Intimations.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December 1868

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 3¾ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and
HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1953 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, showing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Light-keepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.
A. M. BISBEE,
Divisional Inspector.
Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2006

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervals d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 milles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire et possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commissaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.
Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871.
A. M. BISBEE,
Inspecteur Divisionaire.
3m 2007]

Intimations.

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

SEASON 1871-72.

FIRST RACE.—*Thursday, December 7th*, 1871.

PRIZE:—"The American Cup," presented by the American Community.

Open to all Yachts belonging to the Hongkong Yacht Club.

COURSE.—Same as that sailed over for the "American Cup" in 1869. Full particulars will be supplied to each Yacht. Start at 10 o'clock A.M.

TIME ALLOWANCE.—Twenty Seconds per ton.

ENTRANCE FEE, $5.—Entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary before 12 o'clock Noon, Tuesday, December 5th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Dragon*, having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, she will accompany the Race throughout.
EDWARD BEART,
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer, H. K. Y. C
7d 2066 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 50,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

Directors.
SETH A. APCAR, 74, Lancaster Gate (Director of the National Bank of India), Firm, APCAR & Co., Calcutta.
ALEXANDER FAIRLIE CUNINGHAM (Director of the Credit Foncier of England, and of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.)
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank), Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT & Co., Australia and New Zealand.
WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of WILLIAM DUNN & Co., London, and of Port Elizabeth and Natal.
P. LITSCHER, late PASTER BROTHERS, Austin Friars (Director of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company.)
GEORGE MACNAIR, 44, Hamilton Terrace.
WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's, late of the Firm of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Batavia.
JOHN THOMPSON RENNIE, 123, Fenchurch street, and Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.)
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., Alexandria.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2016 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871, at the Offices of the Company, Peddar's Hill, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Articles of Association of the Company.
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
25d 2017 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th December, 1871, at the Offices of the Company, Peddar's Hill, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution confirming such Special Resolutions as may be passed at the MEETING held on the 15th December, 1871.
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
39d 2018 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY, SHANGHAI.

TENDERS for 200 shares, to be newly issued in the above Company, will be received by the agents until the 9th proximo.

Payment must be made at Shanghai not later than the 30th day of December, 1871.

The Directors of the Company will give *notice of allotment* on the 11th December, but do not pledge themselves to accept any tender.
By order of the Directors,
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.,
Agents.
4d 2047 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, having leased the HONGKONG HOTEL to LEE AYONG from the 1st day of November, 1871, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Contracts entered into by him, nor for any Goods supplied to him or his order.
By order,
For the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 1879 Hongkong, 31st October, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYES.
tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

MR. W. E. ROGERS.....*Business Manager.*
MR. E. D. HAYGARTH.....*Stage Manager.*

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 2ND, 1871.

EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE,
IN ONE MORE OF THEIR MONSTER PROGRAMMES.

FAUST! FAUST!! FAUST!!!
OR, THE DEVIL'S DRAUGHT.

For full particulars see Programmes of the day.

Doors open at 8, commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets for the performances can be obtained at all hours on application at the LUSITANO THEATRE.

The next Performance will take place on
MONDAY, INSTEAD OF TUESDAY.
2063 Hongkong, 1st December, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts of 31st October, 1871.
By order of the Committee,

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 1st, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS,

(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow, ...Messrs. HUTCHINGS & CAMPBELL.
Amoy, ... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa, ... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
Foochow, ... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo ..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai, ... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports, " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang, " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki, ...THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING COMPANY.
Hiogo and Osaka, ... THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING COMPANY.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....*Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila, ...Messrs. J. DE LOUZADA & Co.
Singapore, ...*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta, ...*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, E.C.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row.
" .....BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York, ...Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. HAYWARD KIGG, Colonial Chaplain, JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRIE, Esq., of Hongkong, to MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of W. Harry Rogers, Esq., of London. [2067

DEATH.

At Saigon, on the 14th instant, HENRY KIRK STEWART, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1ST, 1871.

THE Shan-shin-fan excitement and the Tientsin Massacre are now such well worn subjects that it might be thought impossible to contribute anything new with regard to them. Yet the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE, in a pamphlet which, as already noticed, he has recently published under the title of the "Anti-Missionary movement in South China," written in the form of a letter to General LE GENDRE, U. S. Consul at Amoy, throws additional and valuable light upon this subject, in the direction in which it is especially desirable at the present moment that information should be obtained. He shows with much force that the Tientsin Massacre and the Shan-shin-fan excitement were both parts of one great anti-foreign movement, which has been long and carefully worked up by the officials: and he points out by arguments which appear to be incontrovertible, that this movement is still going on, and can only be arrested by a change in the vacillating policy which has of late years been adopted at home.

After giving a succinct account of the circumstances connected with the Shan-shin-fan excitement and reviewing the numerous false statements contained in the celebrated Missionary circular, laying stress upon the statement contained in the document, that if Missionary enterprise be not checked, "Disorders like those at Tientsin will be repeated more terribly each time," he takes into review the feeling existing among official classes with regard to foreigners since the year 1854, and he traces in the Chinese state papers that have come to light the systematic deceit, of which, as he justly observes, illustrations might be multiplied *ad libitum*. He points out further that the opposition has not been against the Christian religion, but against foreigners, and in proof of this he notices that a few years ago, on the opening of a Christian chapel at the town of Tong-An, the Literati, in order to raise a riot, stated as their strong argument against the chapel that, if it were allowed to remain, soon foreign merchants would establish themselves there as they had done at Amoy.

The policy of taking active measures to restrict foreign intercourse appears to have assumed a definite shape in 1867 and 1868,—that is, at the time the revision of the Tientsin Treaty was mooted. TSENG-KWO-FAN, in his secret memorial, used the following significant words at that time: "The design is firmly to maintain our views without hazarding the safety of the present situation, connected with the desire to wipe out our shame and redress our wrongs, *without giving those parties reason to suspect our plans.*" Later on we find the Viceroy of Kokien and Chekiang, replying to a secret Edict issued by the Emperor, stating "The humble servant of your Majesty understands very well that the defence should be secret, so that, at a given moment, he can dispose of the fate of foreigners as his Majesty pleases."

The most interesting part of the letter to Consul LE GENDRE is that in which the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE points out the adroitness with which the Chinese contrived to avail themselves of the arguments which were advanced by the Minister at Pekin and the papers at home against Missionary enterprise. In May, 1869, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK was asked by the Chinese Minister whether, in view of the danger of outbreaks inseparable from residence inland, the British Government would not be willing to limit the operations of Missionaries to the ports; "and," says Dr. TALMAGE "here is the exact argument which he had previously marked out for them."

"He replied that *the British Government were fully aware of the disadvantage attending the residence and preaching of Missionaries in the interior, and were desirous of removing any just cause of complaint* on this head. Nevertheless, it would be difficult, while the missionaries of other nationalities were freely enjoying the privileges of inland residence, to establish a different and more restricted rule for the British. Moreover, such a step could have very little effect in abating the evil, while the Roman Catholic missions remained with unrestricted privileges, and scattered all over the eighteen Provinces, under French protection. He encourages the argument by telling the Chinese Ministers that it is fully endorsed by his Government; but that it could not be expected of his Government *to restrain its subjects from doing evil to China*, while the subjects or citizens of other nations were not restrained!"

This instruction from the British Minister they improved by reproducing the arguments in the home papers concerning the Yang-chow outrage, and Sir RUTHERFORD recognised the arguments as the exact counterparts of those which have appeared in the English newspapers, but entirely forgot how much the Chinese had learnt from himself, as well as how much he was responsible for the character of the debate in the House of Lords, and the consequent nature of the newspaper articles.

The Chinese being thus supplied with arguments, set about "in a truly Chinese manner," making them good by stirring up corresponding hostilities. The conversation between the Chinese Officials and Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK took place in May, 1869, when one of them remarked "France might herself ere long be so embroiled in Europe as to have little leisure or power to dictate the law to other nations so far distant as China" a remark of singular significance in view of the Tientsin Massacre.

In conclusion it is pointed out that, in the Missionary circular, we are threatened with "a more terrible repetition of disorders like those of Tientsin." Here, then, is the same movement going on, the same means resorted to, to get up riots. The opposition to the Protestant Missionaries, as set forth in the "Circular," is the "opposition to the Catholic missionaries over again." The object of it is the same, expulsion not of Christianity, but of foreigners; the means resorted to for attaining that object are identical with what preceded the Tientsin outbreak. The Shan-shin-fan rumours are the calumnies concerning the mutilation of children over again. Well may Dr. TALMAGE conclude that, "the crisis is rapidly approaching," and urge that China must be dealt with according to her actual character, not as a Christian nation, but as a heathen nation only somewhat civilised. "Nothing" he concludes "but what is just and beneficial both for China and foreign nations should be demanded of her; but all such things should be both demanded and enforced. It is the want of such a policy that has led to all the present troubles, and has enshadowed the future in such darkness. We would by no means ask of foreign Governments to begin a crusade in favor of Christianity, or make invidious distinctions in favor of missionaries. But we believe it is right that missionaries be as fully protected in their work by their respective Governments, as any other of their fellow citizens or fellow subjects in their pursuits; and that the opposite policy would not only be wrong in itself, but would be shortsighted, and most certainly prove disastrous to the very interests it might be designed to protect."

The Meeting of Justices to take into consideration the petition of the Publicans with reference to the sale of liquors by unlicensed Chinese shopkeepers, was further adjourned yesterday till Thursday next, at 11 a.m.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinese Compradore at the Post-office, who died suddenly at a Chinese Doctor's shop. The Postmaster General testified to his being a very steady man. The evidence of Dr. Young was to the effect that death probably resulted from heart disease. A verdict was returned accordingly.

An inquest was also held upon a Goa Portuguese, who was lamp trimmer on board the *Elsenor Dixon*, and died from heart disease; and upon a Malay on board the same vessel, who died from dropsy.

Notwithstanding the rival attraction of the St Andrew's Dinner, a good house attended Mr Singer's benefit last night at the Lusitano Theatre. An excellent programme was carried out, not the least noticeable feature being Mr. Singer's vigorous rendering of the "Wacht am Rhein." In addition to the excellent burlesque (*Faust*), the farce of *Trials of Tomkins* was performed by the Company with marked success. We have an idea that they would succeed with farces and light comedies quite as well as in burlesque. However, that opinion by not means interferes with one's hearty appreciation of *Faust*, which is decidedly the best burlesque which this Company has yet put on the stage. The interlude was well filled in with a new selection from Miss Hosmer's apparently inexhaustible repertoire of songs, Mr. Small's grotesque Hamlet, and Mr. Singer's German song, above mentioned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

30th November.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

FALSE TESTIMONY.

Chan-a-kun, an inmate of a brothel, brought a charge against a Maley of stealing sundry things out of a box; but it turned out that she was giving false testimony, for which she was fined $10, or three weeks' imprisonment.

SELLING BEER WITHOUT LICENCE.

Mr. Baynes, of the Oriental Hotel, summoned Kwong-hing, of 25, Queen's-road, for selling 1 dozen pints Porter, being less than 2 gallons, which as provided by Ordinance should be the minimum quantity sold without a licence.

The purchase of the beer at the shop by Mr. Baynes was proved; but Mr. Wotton, who appeared for the defendant, contended that there was no actual sale by his client, his clerk having disposed of them.

His Worship saying he could not hold this a defence,

Mr. Wotton pleaded that the matter took defendant by surprise, and hoped His Worship would deal leniently with it.

His Worship pointed out that the rule with regard to spirits was new to the Chinese; but not that with reference to Beer; and he would have to deal with the case somewhat severely. He would fine the defendant $50.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

PLAY DE BANJO.

Francisco Evans, a seaman, summoned Mrs. Holliwell, living at the Sugar Refinery, for having assaulted and beaten him.

Complainant stated that on the 22nd instant, at about 5.30 p.m., he went in company with a friend, who had a banjo, to defendant's gate. Defendant sent a boy out with a penny to give to the performer, but music for the value received was not struck up. Shortly after the defendant appeared, and, after enquiring why they did not play, she went back and returned in company with her husband, apparently as a "base" for warlike operations, after which she caught hold of complainant's friend by the collar, and punched him; having performed which, she turned to complainant and slapped him in the face.

Moses Mill, the friend with the banjo, testified to having his head punched.

Defendant explained that the witness and another man came to play for a person named Jackson; but Jackson having been discharged, she thought they intended to insult her, and sent them a penny to go away, under that impression. The assault had been committed as they did not move on quickly enough.

Fined 50 cents for each attack.

THE FLOOD AT TIENTSIN.

The Customs *Gazette* for the quarter ending Sept. 30th contains the following valuable and interesting record of the above lamentable occurrence, from the pen of Mr. Hannen, Commissioner of Customs at that port:—

To convey the best idea of the weather I cannot do better than call attention to the following note as to the number of days on which rain fell during the quarter: July, 15 days; August, 16 days; September, 14 days. I may supplement this interesting record by further stating that it never rained in anything but the steadiest and most determined form of downpour, and that the impression as to the duration of this second deluge left on my mind is, that it never ceased day or night for the entire three months, an impression which is only dispelled in face of the above evidence gathered from too reliable a source to allow me to doubt its accuracy. The effect of all the rains during the quarter, as far as the Foreign settlement at Tzuchulin is concerned, has been the severest test of the roofs of all the houses, the result of which has been that without expection they have been found utterly unable to resist so heavy and persistent a downfall, consequent on which has arisen much destruction of property, which the roofs were constructed and supposed to be sufficient to protect. Mud buildings have gradually disappeared, even to 9/10ths of the wall of fortification extending from the river round the city, and better known as "San-ko-lin-sin's Folly," so that the view from the back of the settlement is one vast and almost uninterrupted expanse of water, dotted here and there with island hamlets and forlorn trees. Boats of all descriptions are to be seen skimming over these waters, conveying passengers and produce from one village to another. The trade of fishing has received an immense impetus. Young and old are constantly employed, from the child of seven or eight, hardly big enough to be safe so near the water's edge, armed with a pole, line, and crooked pin, to the constructors of the elaborate weirs to be seen at intervals over the flooded country. A common figure is that of the old man, whose weight is just sufficient to raise the square net from the water round the bit of ground where once stood his home, but now remains but its ruin. All day long, and in all parts, these nets are to be seen slowly dropping into the cloudy waters, and gently rising, in most cases to reveal to the hungry eye of the owner a silvery speck as the reward of a patience worthy of some better return. No fish is considered too small for sport or profit, the latter consideration attracting the veritable million whose thoughts are turned to this simple and easy method of gaining a livelihood or a luxury. This will be a great aid in averting the famine by some predicted, for I have no doubt that much of this class of food will need no more than the rays of the sun to render it fit for consumption, a circumstance to be highly appreciated in view of the complete destruction of the millet stalk, the ordinary fuel used by nearly all classes hereabouts. The settlement being raised considerably above the level of the plain has escaped the annual fate of Hankow, and occasional misfortune of Kiukiang, though cellars have from three to four feet of water in them. The Powder works on the opposite side of the river are surrounded by water, and much damage has been done, besides putting a stop to the works going on there. On the Taku road, forming the western boundary of the Foreign Settlements, there has been a depth of four feet of water, and in many deeper parts enough to favour swimming and boating as a poor substitute for walking and riding during the summer. After a Regatta, which is to be held here about the middle of this month, there will be a winter prospect of skating and sledging over what used to be our ground for hunting foxes, hares, and the exciting *paper*.

With regard to the effects of this extraordinary fall of rain on the country generally, I have been able to gather the few following particulars, from which some idea may be formed of the state of the country. In the districts surrounding and belonging to Tientsin there are said to be some 200 flooded villages, with an estimated total population of 80,000, more or less. Out of these some 7,000 or 8,000 are at the time of my writing (10th October) quartered in Tientsin city, and may be considered as utterly without resources, but are being drafted off daily to their own or other and less destitute people's homes. The remainder of the population of these villages stay there, the wealthier supporting by a judicious bounty or employment those in poorer circumstances, such as the carrying of necessaries, repairing buildings, erection of protective works, &c., &c., &c. This, together with the abundant employment in fishing, helps to provide a bare subsistence for 9/10th of the population whose homes are submerged or surrounded by water. It must be borne in mind that these figures refer only to the Tientsin-fu district, besides which there are three other Fus in the inundated country,—Pao-ting, Shun-tien, and Ho-chien,—with regard to which I can gather no reliable information. The most northerly point at which there is flooded country in the intramural portion of the province of Chibli is Chang-ping-chou, the water coming from the Yung-ting-ho, and the most southerly point is in the neighbourhood of Tung-kuang, from a breach in the embankment of the Grand Canal at a small place called Lien-chen. Over and above the places already referred to I am told that at Hsuan-hua-fu, to the north-east of the province and Peking, on the northern side of the Yung-ting-ho, there is a tract of country flooded to a considerable extent, whilst at Ts-chou, in Shantung, on the borders of the province, I am told there is another breach in the Canal. My enquiries, however, have been, and my notes therefore must be, confined to this province. Altogether the extent of flooded country in Chili may be estimated at about 1,000 li from north to south and 600 from east to west. In the Grand Canal between Tientsin and Tung-chou there are five breaks in the embankments. In the Si-ho, the stream running past Pao-ting-fu, there are two breaks, and the entire country between this and the southern branch of this river, called Tz-ya-ho, is more or less flooded. In the river between Tientsin and Taku there are two breaks. In the Yun-ting-ho the breaks are numerous, and occur at intervals over many miles.

The number of *Kou-tzü*, as these breaches in the bank are called in Chinese, refers only to large and important ones. Besides these there are doubtless many parts of the different water-courses mentioned where the embankments have given way. I have failed to gather any sufficiently reliable estimate of the population of the entire inundated country, still less of the extent of loss, suffering, and destitution that has fallen upon and still may be in store for these poor people. Were it possible to arrive at any conclusion on these points some estimate of the danger of outbreak during the approaching winter might be formed. As it is, it is to be hoped that the ample warning and the known energy of the present governor of the province will prove equal to so sad and difficult an occasion. The presence alone of the same number of Foreign Gunboats as were stationed here during last winter, besides rendering any dangerous gatherings in the neighbourhood less likely of occurrence, or harm to the Foreign community, would considerably strengthen the hands of the authorities in maintaining order at Tientsin and in its vicinity.

In the absence of information upon which to base with sufficient confidence any calculations as to the future, the following particulars, as to the past, taken from Chung-How's History of Tientsin, published during the early part of last year, may be interesting. The last flood mentioned in that work occurred some 19 years ago, in the 3rd year of the reign of Hsien-Feng. The waters were over the country to the south and west of the city, and were the consequence of the autumn rains and broken embankments. Again, some 32 years back, in the 20th year of the reign of Tao-Kuang, and 49 years since in the 3rd year of his reign, there were floods with similar causes and similar comparatively trifling results; in neither case at all as disastrous as in the present instance. Some 70 years since however, in the 6th year of Chia Ching, the country was flooded to an extent far worse than now, as may be judged by the fact recorded in connection with that event, that the waters rose on the city walls to the height of more than 2½ bricks. This would be some 7 or 8 feet higher than at present. From this the condition of the country and general distress may be conceived. No mention is made of the length of time that elapsed before the waters disappeared. A native tells me, however, that he, as a boy, had heard his grandfather say that people were going about in boats in the city and that his family removed and were away a year or more, I am in hopes, taking the lesser proportions of this year's flood into consideration, that next autumn will see the ground ready again for cultivation; and in connection with the productive capabilities of the country under water throughout the province, I am told that one half is barren land and the other half cultivated in the following proportions:—1-10th, Kao-liang, millet, forcattle; 3-10ths, Siao-mi, a small yellow grain consumed largely by the poorer people; 1-10th, Hai-tou, black beans, for cattle; and a little bean curd; 1-10th, Rice; 1-10th, Indian Corn.

The book from which I have already quoted records a flood in the 35th year of Kang-hi's reign, of such a character that the people had to live up in trees; but I am inclined to take this more as a figure of speech of which our own language produces something analogous, to convey, in a slang form, an idea of things having come to the worse.

In conclusion, I may mention that as on neither of the previous occasions of inundation referred to is there record of any serious disturbances having occurred, so I am now led to hope that we may be similarly exempt in the present instance. Still there must always be some danger either of outbreak or serious sickness and a certainty of general and lasting distress.

THE TEA SEASON AT HANKOW

(*From Commissioner Macpherson's Report.*)

Since the first purchases, on the 26th May, 423,491 piculs of Tea have been sent away, against 389,610 piculs, the quantity shipped up to the close of September. But whilst in the forty days which preceded the 30th June, the exportation exceeded the exportation during the corresponding early portion of last year by 36,000 piculs, a similar comparison of the shipments of the first quarter shows a decrease of 2,500 piculs, and it is probable that the augmentation which has characterized this year, will be still further diminished before its close. Although the extravagant prices at which the early purchases were effected continued to be paid until the arrival of the first unfavourable telegram from England, bad quality must be regarded as the main cause of the unprofitable result of nearly every transaction. Chinese gentry who are in the habit of drinking black tea, now speak of common leaf of Hupei with unaffected disgust, and, at present, it finds but few consumers in any save the poorer class of the province in which it is produced. A somewhat similar opinion in regard to it seems to be entertained in London, whilst the almost simultaneous arrival of several large cargoes, and the haste and the absence of any limit in disposing of them, must have depreciated its value, even if the adverse judgment in the first instance passed upon it proved afterwards to be exaggerated or erroneous. It appears to be admitted that, had the estimate of its quality formed by Foreign buyers in China been found to be correct, the prices they accorded were not too high to render possible remunerative sales, and importers, were they not convinced of the inferiority of their consignments, would not have displayed so much eagerness to transfer them. In former years, a want of caution exhibited by assenting to extravagant rates, was, in the opinion of many, the evil that required a check, but the events of the present year seem to indicate that the competition, which, to one not engaged in business, seems so unreasonable and injudicious, has developed a tendency to be satisfied with very indifferent tea, and to practise a self deception which does not, perhaps, long survive the excitement that originated it. In this respect also, the change that is gradually being introduced in the business relations existing between European and American importers and the foreign merchants of the tea ports is possibly prejudical. A resident commission merchant is more likely to yield to his better judgment and to abstain from unwise transactions than the agent who has travelled many thousands of miles, and who is reluctant to return with the avowal of having completely failed in his task; though, in reality, his failure would be less complete if he had not burdened himself with a single chest. Yet, it would not be difficult to argue with some force against this view of the new system.

THE HANKOW IMPORT TRADE.

(*Ibid.*)

The alarm, of the causes of which I shall have occasion to speak under the next heading, was so soon dispelled and was confined to so narrow a circle, that trade in Imports in no way suffered. The large increase in the demand for Cotton Piece Goods which characterised the two preceding quarters has not ceased during the present one. The quantity of Grey Shirtings imported has been almost double, and the importation from the 1st January exceeds the importation for the corresponding period of last year by nearly six hundred thousand pieces. A similar comparison of the arrivals of T-Cloths and Drills shows respective increases of about ninety and eighty thousand pieces. On the other hand Woollen Fabrics continue to be unpopular; the quantity of Lustres is in excess of the quantity that arrived during the September quarter of 1870, but the importation from the 1st January is less by one thousand pieces, and if the importations of Long Ells and Camlets be in a like manner compared, a decrease of almost 40,000 pieces in the one case, and of 15,000 in the other, will be ascertained.

It will be observed that only some five thousand bales of Cotton have arrived. On the 30th of September of last year sixteen thousand bales of the new crop of Kiangan had reached Hankow, and it is my impression that the ensuing months will be distinguished by a proportionate diminution. Scarcely a tenth of the quantity already landed has been sold, and even these insignificant transactions have taken place at a loss. The Cotton of Hupei, in ordinary seasons, has not only to supply the wants of that province, but has also to satisfy the requirements of Szechuen, and it is alleged that the merchants of the upper Yangtsze have this year deemed it judicious to effect their purchase, at the seat of production, and have proceeded to Shanghai with that object. Speculation in Cotton, here, of late years affected and benefited so many interests, that, even now, when the yield of the Hupei crop must be known with certainty by the Native dealers, great difficulty is experienced in procuring information of an authentic or definite character. I believe, however, that the opinion expressed in a recent circular of an English firm will, in the main, be found correct. It was stated in that document, that "the crops on the low lying land have suffered considerably, say to the extent of six tenths, but that it is anticipated that there will be an excellent yield from the higher ground."

THE SHAN-SHIN-FAN AT HANKOW.

(*Ibid.*)

Towards the close of August the dread of the poisonous Shan-shin-fan reached Hankow; a placard in which the inhabitants were told of the evils it had caused in the South, were warned that a quantity had arrived here, and were urged to beware of its baneful effects, and in which the best antidotes were indicated, was posted in the streets. It created, however, but little excitement, and seemed to be frequently regarded as the attempt of a quack to increase his emolument. About the middle of September a document of a fouler nature was affixed to the door of the house of one of the Protestant missionaries residing at Wuchang, and also, I believe, to the door of the Roman Catholic seminary in that city. It reproduced the impure aspersions with which the English reading public in China was last year made familiar. The incident having been reported to H. B. M's Consul, the local authorities, at his request, prepared a proclamation of a reassuring character. This attempt at agitating the minds of the people completely failed; no excitement on the subject has been caused either in this populous mart, or in the provincial capital.

THE REPORTED REBELLION IN HUPEH.

(*Ibid.*)

Grave and general alarm was created in the third week of September, by a rumour which at first appeared probable and authentic, and on which the scantiness of troops in Hupei, resulting from the remforcements constantly dispatched to the armies of Kansu, bestowed an importance, which, otherwise, it would have in no way possessed. Li-chao-shou, it is said, resenting the disgrace inflicted upon him, provoked by the alleged proximity of his bitterest enemy, and tempted by the imminent exhaustion of his enormous wealth, the effect of the most dissolute extravagance, had gathered round him a band of fellow provincials and old adherents, and had raised in his native city of Ku-shih the standard of rebellion. Ku-shih is a city of Honan, on the borders of Ngan-hui, but not distant from the frontiers of Hupei. It was the magistrate of Lé-tien, an adjacent city in the latter province, who applied for aid and originated a growing panic. A short time previously the authorities of Ying-chang, the hsien of Chên-kuó-jui, had been officially informed of his approaching return. It lies only some two hundred and fifty *li* north-west of Hankow, and through gratification of revenge might be the first object attained by the new insurgent, it was though little likely that if success attended his efforts, this neighbouring and opulent town would escape attack. Li-chao-shou is well known here; in 1864, his interest in the salt trade induced him to purchase as a residence, the guild of the Hsiang-shan, Cantonese, and to occupy it for a space of seven months. He was surrounded by concubines and players; he did not shrink from boasting of his adventures as a successful leader of Nien-fei and Tai-pings, and so confirmed his reputation for savageness and profligacy that the possibility of his practising in these streets and houses the acts which he delighted in describing, naturally excited a profound, if not extensive, uneasiness. Happily this condition of feeling did not long endure; within a few days from the first propagation of the story it was satisfactorily ascertained that though disturbances had occurred with which his name had been associated, he had not actively participated in them. Troops from Ngan-hwei, to whom the warrant of arrest had been confided, had attempted to seize in the Kwang-chao district, at no great distance from Ku-shih, a connection of his, by name Wang-szu, who in former days had been a prominent Nien-fei. They were repelled in their first attack on the village where the bandit lived, and the peasants were encouraged in their resistance by assurances that they would soon be succoured by the presence and support of the redoubted kinsman to whom the outlaw had appealed. It was notorious that Li-chao-shou had, since his enforced retirement, still further impoverished himself by extravagant gifts of land and money to many natives of Honan, and from the confidence of the villagers, and source from which it had sprung, it was not unreasonable to assume that an insurrection had been planned, and that the outbreak was about to take place. Thus thought the magistrate of Lé-tien, and thence arose at Hankow, among those who were aware of his application, a brief panic, the most genuine, if not the most demonstrative, that has been experienced since the year when women were carried off within a stone's throw of its wall. But these apprehensions, though assuredly not absurd, have not been realized. The villagers awaited in vain the promised aid; they secured their own safety by surrendering the criminal, and though in a few hours his head rolled on the ground, Li-chao-shou still dwells in peace within the walls of Ku-shih.

A HINT TO SPIRITUALISTS.

In alluding to the spiritualists of the present day, Professor Rutherford says:—"We have been informed by a noble lord that a certain Mr. Home is able to defy the law of gravitation to an extent which is, to say the least, very remarkable; we have been seriously told that he can fly through the air by a mere effort of his will. The number of those who possess this marvellous power would seem to be very limited; and it is fortunate for cab proprietors and railway shareholders that the number is likely to remain a small one. As yet Mr. Home and his disciples do not seem disposed to make a public exhibition of their marvellous powers. Probably they still continue to ride in omnibuses, cabs and railway carriages, and find it safer to trust themselves to such modes of conveyance rather than to their newly discovered method of aerial flight. Spiritualism of the sort now fashionable is not so very novel as the spiritualistic media would fain have us believe. Within the memory of most people miracle-workers have been ever and again starting up. The tricks of the mesmerists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners made dupes of a great many simple-minded persons. Possibly the media have now become so dexterous that they can make dupes of persons whose minds cannot be exactly charged with simplicity; but, nevertheless, it is probable that ere long their tricks will be exposed, just as all similar tricks have been."

ANOTHER SEA SERPENT.

A startling circumstance has, according to the *Limerick Chronicle*, occurred at Kilkee. The sea serpent has actually appeared at that watering-place, to the dismay of the visitors, who had not reckoned on this pleasing addition to their little society. A party of several ladies and gentlemen, one of whom, fortunately for the serpent, is a "well-known clergyman in the north of Ireland," observed an enormous head, shaped somewhat like that of a house, emerge from the water. Behind the head and on the neck was a kind of chignon, or, as the *Chronicle* describes it, "a huge mane of seaweed-looking hair, which rose and fell with the motion of the water." It may well be imagined that when the head fixed its glassy eyes on the group it excited for the moment feelings the reverse of comfortable. "One lady nearly fainted at the sight, and all had their nerves considerably upset by the dreadful appearance of this extraordinary creature." The well-known clergyman, however, in the north of Ireland preserved his presence of mind, and was equal to the occasion, for he minutely inspected the interesting stranger, steadfastly returning its gaze, until to the relief of all present in a few minutes the gigantic head ducked and disappeared beneath the surface of the water. There can be little doubt that the sea serpent, who has hitherto been too modest to disclose himself except to mariners on the lonely sea, has turned over a new leaf, and will in future make himself at home at various seaside places; nor can anything be more injudicious than to turn a cold shoulder upon him, or annoy him, on the other hand, by vulgar curiosity. He is evidently a most determined beast, of gigantic strength and stature, and it would be well, now that he shows a social tendency, to meet him respectfully but with self-possession.

ENGLISH RULES OF EVIDENCE.

The *Law Times* remarks:—A short time since we dealt with some of the inconsistencies in our rules of evidence, and day by day inquiries crop up which seem to show that we are retaining a set of maxims and principles in our courts of law, which, "in the interests of truth," are disregarded by lay tribunals. Take, for example, the Hampstead inquiry. Several counsel and their solicitors appear before medical inspectors for the purpose of finding out whether patients in a small pox hospital have been tied to their beds, underfed, badly cared for, and so on. After an argument, it has been agreed that rules of evidence shall be dispensed with, and that everything shall be admitted which, in the opinion of inspectors, is relevant to the issue before them. And this "in the interest of truth." Now, as the rules so disregarded are carefully maintained in our courts of justice, are the Judges less careful of the interests of truth, or are they of opinion that those rules do aid in eliciting the truth? It would naturally occur to one to say that great legal minds would hardly take the trouble to preserve rules which did not aid, but rather impeded, the search after truth. But if this is so, every one who, in a non-judicial inquiry, disregards these rules is not assisting in a truthful investigation, but is pursuing a contrary course. Evidence is evidence, whether given in a private house in the Strand or in Westminster Hall; and if the rules of evidence are of any value at all, they ought to prevail everywhere. In the time when the Parliamentary committees tried election petitions, it was frequently objected that they followed no system of procedure, and paid very little attention to rules of evidence. And yet they came to conclusions which, if frequently wrong, were so owing to the inherent weakness of the tribunal, and not to its procedure. It might be one more subject for discussion at Newcastle how far our rules of evidence assist in eliciting the truth; and if not, whether they should not be swept away?

STRUCK BY A SOLAH TOPEE.

(*Globe.*)

One of our contemporaries, equally remarkable for its wide circulation and profound erudition, has lately related how in Lahore Mr. Bull, the secretary of the municipality, was severely struck by a Solah Topee, and though severely injured was in a fair way of recovery. Anglo-Indians must have chuckled over the paragraph, and persons unacquainted with the language must have marvelled whether a Solah Topee was a Thug, Indian assassin, any individual of an Oriental tribe, or even a relation of Tantia Topee, who gave us so much trouble in the great mutiny. A Solah Topee, however, is nothing more bloodthirsty or murderous than the pith hat or helmet commonly used by Anglo-Indians to protect their heads from the too fervid rays of an Indian sun! The story reminds us of a similar mistake made by a noble lord who, describing in eloquent terms an Indian battle, electrified his hearers by stating, that, at its close, "the ferocious dhoolies, rushing from the hills, bore away the dying and the dead," the dhoolie being a sort of movable bed or litter, which always accompanies a regiment on its march to convey the sick and wounded.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

(*Globe.*)

Among important legal questions looming in the future the question of the power of imprisonment by county court judges will probably be re-discussed. While imprisonment for debt is virtually abolished in the case of large sums, imprisonment for debt is substantially the rule in cases of small amount. Technically the punishment of imprisonment is ordered, not on account of the debt, but for contempt of the judge's order to pay the debt. Obviously, however the distinction is merely technical. In effect, however, no amount of imprisonment ordered by a judge diminishes the debt; but, on the contrary, each committal augments the amount of the costs. There was lately a case in Devonshire of a labourer, in which a debt of six pounds was swollen to eighteen pounds, on account of several committals for non-payment. In such a case, when the committal happens to the father and bread-winner of a family, the cost of his maintenance in prison is thrown upon the country, and the support of his wife and children is thrown upon the parish. It seems hard that no amount of penalty should be a set-off against the original debt, and comparing county court rules with the legislation of recent years in favour of the debtor it almost seems that in such matters there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

THE THIERS' ADMINISTRATION.

(*Telegraph.*)

Events are severely trying the system of government provisionally established in France. The three weeks that have elapsed since the rising of the Assembly form the least fortunate period of M. Thiers' administration since the fall of the Commune. When the President proposed the adjournment of the Assembly, he declared that the Executive required an interval of exemption from Parliamentary duties in order to be able to devote all its energies to the restoration of the establishments and institutions of France. There was the Army to be reorganized, the Budget to be remodelled, and the Civil administration to be revised. The Assembly rose as the Government suggested; but before doing so it took a step which has given the President anxious occupation ever since, and rendered the self-devotion of the Government to domestic questions altogether impossible. If the Assembly, which is so tenacious of its prerogatives, had had to deal directly with Prince Bismarck, the Alsace-Lorraine convention would probably have been definitely concluded in a week or ten days. But the Deputies, knowing that M. Thiers, and not they, would have to encounter any difficulties that might spring from their resolutions, took upon themselves to amend the Treaty in essential particulars, and then, without waiting to learn how their one-sided action was regarded at Berlin, betook themselves to their homes. Their conduct has had consequences which have reacted unfavourably upon French public opinion. The promises with which M. Thiers dismissed the Assembly, the prospects of further relief which he held out to France, have not been realised. The six departments which were to be speedily relieved of the presence of German troops are still occupied, and that of the Oise has even seen a backward movement of the troops which had begun to leave it. The inhabitants are getting impatient of the sight of the spiked helmets, and at Dijon the national spirit has broken out in acts which have provoked on the part of the German military authorities vigorous acts of repression, under which the wise suffer with the foolish and the innocent with the guilty. While Baron Arnim calls the serious attention of M. de Remusat to the insults and outrages offered to a few Germans at Lyons, M. Thiers is implored to protect his fellow-citizens against the high-handed proceedings of General Manteuffel in Burgundy. Had the Alsace-Lorraine Treaty been accepted by the Assembly, the departure of the Germans from the Côte d'Or would have anticipated these disagreements.

This failure of M. Thiers to give a much needed and promised satisfaction to the national sentiment has naturally weakened the influence of the Government, which from its very constitution can look for no support from sentiment or theory, but must justify its existence from day to day by the character of the results it can exhibit to the country. In proportion as it loses ground the parties which wait for its downfall become more active. Just now the Bonapartists are unusually busy. They have able newspapers for the town populations and pamphlets innumerable for the peasantry. Their demands are preferred with an air of great moderation, but their criticism of the Governments that have succeeded the Empire is pitiless. They extol the national sovereignty and call strenuously for a Plébiscite, not because they believe that the Bonapartes have at present anything to gain by an appeal to universal suffrage, but because to do so is a safe way of identifying the cause of Napoleon with the sovereignty of the nation. While the Republicans are divided and discouraged, and neither the Legitimists nor the Orleanists make any headway, an increasing number of Frenchmen are disposed to listen with acquiescence to appeals which remind them of the material prosperity of all kinds which France enjoyed under the Empire. M. Thiers's unfortunate recommendation to the departing Deputies to ask their countrymen whether they wished to live under a Republic or a Monarchy has had the effect of destroying the rising spirit of confidence in that simply practical solution of the difficulties of France which for the time had been accepted by all parties. There is only too much reason to fear that when the Assembly meets again it will be to renew a contest which it should have been the work of a statesman of M. Thiers's mark to postpone to the utmost possible limit.

In the meantime, the condition and temper of the Army are giving rise to a certain amount of anxiety. It is difficult to ascertain how much truth there may be in the stories promulgated by alarmed Republicans, and punctually denied in the *Journal Officiel*, of military banquets at which the Emperor's health was drunk with honours, and of disciplinary measures adopted by Marshal MacMahon to repress the evil. M. Thiers and the Minister of War should know how to deal with manifestations of this kind so as to repress them before they become dangerous. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that events and the policy of Governments have combined to unsettle the minds of the so

was further determined to act rigorously in support of pure Progressist doctrines.

(*Standard.*)

A telegram from Versailles states that information derived from Ministerial sources, contradicts the assertion made in a London paper, that the French Government intends to give notice to terminate the Treaty of Commerce with England. It now appears that M. Pouyer-Quertier has postponed his journey to Berlin. A deputation has waited on M. Thiers to complain of the brutality of the Prussians at Dijon. They are accused of imprisoning under flimsy pretences more than 120 persons, and of doing great damage to the vineyards in the neighbourhood of the town.

Mr. Forster met a deputation of teachers from Manchester yesterday, who wished to lay some of their grievances before him. One complaint was that they had to go up to London to be examined, and Mr. Forster was inclined to concede that point. In the course of his address, Mr. Forster referred to Sir John Pakington's speech, and denied that the cause of education had suffered from his engagements on other subjects, but he admitted there was more work at the Education Board than he could get through.

The Metropolitan Board of Works held their meeting yesterday. The most important business brought before them was a report from a committee that the board should enter into an arrangement with the Government Board of Works, for the purpose of widening Chancery-lane in connection with the new Courts of Law. There was a strong feeling at the board, however, that the work should be wholly undertaken by the Government, and with that view the matter was sent back to the committee.

The inquiry into the state of Hampstead Small pox Hospital was resumed yesterday, when, according to the promise made by the promoters of the inquiry, on the previous day, the medical evidence was proceeded with. Mr. Palmer, who had temporary charge of the hospital, and Mr. Kynaston, one of the three who wrote the letter to the newspapers, were examined. Both confirmed the evidence given by the patients as to the neglect, dirt, and insufficient food that prevailed in the hospital, and Mr. Kynaston startled the inspectors by a statement that when he complained to Dr. Grieve, the principal physician, that gentleman told him he had nothing to do with what went on in the wards. The inquiry stands adjourned till Monday.

The Middlesex magistrates, at their meeting yesterday, made a sweeping raid upon the music-halls and dancing-rooms of the metropolis. The Cremorne Gardens was refused a licence, and so was Hoxton Hall, Highbury Barn, which was, last year, deprived of its dancing licence, has, this year, had its music licence refused too. The Alhambra applied for a provisional licence for dancing, which was refused, but the music licence was continued. The same fate befell the Royal Music-hall, High Holborn.

INTERNATIONAL PLACE ORGANISATION.

At the meeting of the members and associates of the Social Science Association at Leeds, Mr. G. Christian Mast submitted a paper entitled a "Scheme for an International Peace Organization to be promoted by a festival of nations after the model of the Olympic Games." The festival is to consist of—1, Gymnastic exercises and athletic sports; 2, musical performances; 3, the universal tribune; and 4, international exhibitions of objects of art, science, and industry. It is, in fact, to be a compound of the Alhambra, the Agricultural Hall, the Discussion Forum, and the Kensington Museum; and if, as Mr. Mast hopes, "the various religious, political, and social bodies existing in the various civilized nations" will neither be shocked nor bored, but will enter heart and soul into the festival, there can be little doubt that it will prove a great success. The only doubtful point about the plan is the "gymnastic exercises and athletic sports." Assuming that the statesmen of all the nations are to enter the arena and compete with other at single-stick, hurdle races, and wrestling, it is to be feared that the promotion of peace will not, as a matter of course, be one of the results of the festival. If Lord Granville threw Prince Bismarck, or Mr. Gladstone jumped higher than M. Thiers, wrangling would inevitably ensue, private quarrels would lead to public differences, and all the nations might find themselves far from comfortable on the morning after the festival. It will also be advisable that the religious bodies of all the nations should come over at least a fortnight before the festival, and exercise the moral influence they would doubtless possess over the lodging-house and hotel proprietors, with the view of inducing those gentlemen not to take advantage of the solemn occasion to fleece the promoters of peace by exorbitant charges and adulterated wines. There are some among us, we regret to say, who are quite capable of making large pecuniary profits in an objectionable manner, even out of the millennium, and until we come to a proper understanding with these people peace and perfection will give them increased facilities for fraud and extortion.

THE INVESTMENT MARKET.

(*Daily News.*)

THE INDIA FIVE PER CENTS.

The public stocks on which dividends are paid but of the revenues of British India, are of several descriptions and denominations. There is the Ten-and-a-Half per cent. Stock of the defunct East India Company, amounting to £6,000,000, and to be redeemed at the rate of 200 in 1870. There is also—besides some £8,000,000 of Debenture and India Bonds—the Four and Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, to the amount of £56,000,000, the dividends on which are payable in rupees in India or by draft thereon; and lastly, there are the India Five and Four per Cents., at present amounting to about £18,000,000. The dividends on the latter are payable at the Bank of England like Consols, and it is to them that reference is generally made when India Stocks are popularly mentioned. The India Five per Cents. were issued at par, the Government retaining the option of redeeming them a par in 1870. If the credit of the Government had fallen and the price of the stock with it, the exercise of this option would have been profitable to the public creditor. The stock, however, rose to a premium, and the Government, resolving not to take advantage of the holders, named a date ten years later—1880—for the redemption. The India Five per Cents. are now quoted at about 112; and the Four per Cents., redeemable in 1889, at 103. At these prices they pay an investor from four and three-eighths to four and a-half per cent. It would perhaps be safer to say that they would do so if it were certain that the Indian Government would forego its option of redemption in 1880 and 1888, as it did in 1870; because, if the option should be exercised at those dates, then, inasmuch as the stock is redeemable at par, the premium at which they now stand would disappear. Thus any one buying India Five per Cents. this week at 112, and looking forward to their redemption at 100 eight or nine years hence, would be bound in prudence to spread the loss of the twelve pounds premium over the remainder of the term. In this way the interest on the Five per Cent. Stock would be seen to be not four and a half but three per cent. per annum, or less than the return to an investment in Consols. Of course this aspect of the security does not appeal to those who obtained the stock originally at par, or have since bought it at low prices; and if there are investors who feel assured that the Indian Government will no more exercise its option in 1888 than it did last year, they, too, will of course simply look at the price and the dividend. It will be prudent, however, to remember that the Indian, like all other Governments, will be bound to consider its own interest in the future, as we may be sure it did in the past. It was from no sentimental feeling of indulgence that the Indian Government allowed the public creditor to remain in possession of his premium in 1870, but from a regard for its own credit and with a far-sighted aim. The circumstances of India are, no doubt, peculiar, but most ministers of finance would regard a premium of 12 per cent. on the public stocks as a sure sign that he was paying too high an interest on his loans.

There are two causes which give the Indian Five per Cents. their high value in the market. The first is, the general impression that they are guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and so form a sort of second-class Consols; the second is, their small amount. Of these the former is by far the most important. No one who lent money to the defunct East India Company had any doubt as to the nature of his security. Although for a generation before its downfall the Company had put off the last remnants of its character as an Association of Merchant Adventurers, and was a great governing corporation, and although further the Imperial Government was constantly asserting rights of sovereignty over India, yet no one buying India stock imagined that he was becoming a creditor of the British nation. When, however, after the destruction or dissolution of the Company's army in the mutiny of 1857, the administration of India was remodelled by the Imperial Legislature, and the jurisdiction entrusted to a Council and Secretary of State for India, it was commonly said that the Crown had assumed the direct government of India, and it was popularized in speeches and in writing that the distinction between the Imperial Government and that of India had become one of form rather than of fact. This, however, was not the view of the statesmen of that period, who took strict care to mark the distinction between the two Governments, and whose determination to make the difference particularly clear to the public creditors, whether of England or of India, deserves to be remembered. The language of the Acts of Parliament under which the Secretary of State for India in Council raises loans is very specific. The preamble of one of them recites that it is necessary for the public service of India that the Secretary of State for India in Council should "be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India," and a special clause of the Act charges the bonds and securities of the Indian Government upon the revenue of India alone. In recalling the conditions in which the Indian loans have been raised, we abstain from all controvertible matter, and only wish to direct attention to indisputable facts. It is not uncommon to find persons not generally ill-informed who believe that the Indian Five per Cents. have a legal security of the same kind as Consols. It is not likely that the holders of these stocks are, to any large extent, of this opinion, and yet it is certain that within these last thirteen years a large amount of "Consol money" has passed into the Indian Five per Cents. The probable explanation is that the investors, aware that these stocks are not protected by any formal and legal guarantee, are nevertheless persuaded that in the event of any Eastern crisis arising it would be so much to the interest of the Imperial Government to maintain the credit of the Government of India and take care that the dividends were duly paid, that the distinction between a legal and a virtual guarantee may be safely disregarded. The guarantee, it has been said, though informal and merely implied, is better than any paper promise—it arises out of the necessities of the case. If there are some who reason thus, there are probably more who do not reason at all, but simply trust. They have staked their money on the integrity of the Empire, and it is not patriotic to imagine or contemplate its subversion or dismemberment. This elevated and admirable treatment of the subject lifts it out of that lower sphere of prudential consideration in which our discussion moves. No one has ever doubted that, in the event of an attack on India by any foreign Power, the whole strength of the Empire would be exerted to repel it, and the military interests of India would be treated as those of England. With respect to the public debt it should be remembered, however, that our statesmen, including Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and other public men eminent for public spirit have deliberately preferred to charge the revenues of India with millions of additional interest rather than give the guarantee of the Imperial Government to the Indian creditor:

Rather than extend to the Indian loans the responsibility of the Imperial Government, which stands pledged to Consols, and even to some colonial and foreign stocks, Parliament has left the Government of India to borrow at rates which on £18,000,000 of stock make a difference in the charges on the India revenue of £300,000.

A work written at Wilhelmshohe by the Emperor of the French, on the organisation of the Prussian army, has just been published by Amyot in Paris. It is said that the Emperor has recently been engaged in the composition of a work on the reorganisation of the French army, and on the revision of grades.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 30TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug, Patna, has been quite unsettled throughout the day: sales have been made to the natives at $700 to $705 on credit terms, against $690 to $692½, forward delivery on three weeks time, 11th sale's; and subsequently, in accordance with peremptory instructions from Calcutta, by wire to sell at market prices, it changed hands at $680 to $685, to some extent. The decline is to be entirely attributed to undue pressure in execution of orders. Benares is held for $690. No change in Malwa, nominal value $635 to $640.

DECEMBER 1ST, MORNING.

Patna, $695 to $700, on cash and credit terms, market unsteady. Benares, $690 to $692½; Malwa, $635 to $640; Patna, on time, $683½ to $685, subject to fluctuation under speculative influence.

The market for Bank Stock is rather weak, sales have been made at 62 per cent. cash for old, and 60 per cent. for new to some extent. Hongkong Fires are quiet at quotations. Chinas are neglected, while there exists a brisk demand for Victorias. A few Steamboats have been placed at 39 per cent. prem., and later at 40 per cent. prem. Chinese Insurance have advanced to $160 prem. per share, at which they keep steady. Other stocks all quiet.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 20 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$160 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$565 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$63 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co's Shares—40 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 195 per share

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$62 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5

Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½ to 4/5¾

Bank Bills on demand.....4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....72½

Bank, 15 days' sight.....72½

Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SALES ON NOVEMBER 30TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $2.34, by Hopbing to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 300 bags, at $7.10, by Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Manila White Sugar, 150 bags, at $4.70, by Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 200 piculs, at $8.90, by Kim-fung to travelling merchant.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $29.50, by Kim-fung to travelling merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 50 bales, at $18.30, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Ningpo Cotton, 50 bales, at $19.20, by Kin-fung to travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 20 piculs, at $32.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 6 pieces, at $94.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

T-Cloth, 61lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $1.60, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloths, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $1.83, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Fungus, 1 bag, at $19.00, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Carricks	Locke	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Armin		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ilione	Rapson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Johann Carl		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Early Morn		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Quickstep	A. P. Chase	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Yosemite		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Fairy Queen	Limmer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & SYDNEY	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Jane Maria	Leggett	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & M'BOURNE	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lady Turner	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Sunshine (str.)	Taylor	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	Charlie Palmer		Hongkong	Sang Yuen	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
CHEFOO	G. C. Lorenz Meyer	Meller	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Ottawa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Agantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Mary Blair	J. Carson	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	On the 6th proximo.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
6/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
Silk and Wool COATINGS.
Black and Blue DIAGONALS, of the newest styles.
Fancy VESTINGS.
A choice selection of CLOTHS, in suit lengths only.
PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.
Gentlemen's HOSIERY, in Cotton, Merino or Lambswool,
Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS.
Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.
The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.
Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT contains the largest and best assorted STOCK we have ever offered, comprising:
Tapestry, Brussells and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
RUGS to match the above.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
Printed FELTS, in squares or by the yard.
DAMASKS and REPS, in the leading colors.
A large assortment of FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
Mahogany and Brass Cornice POLES.
White and Colored BLANKETS.
Bed QUILTS.
Lace CURTAINS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Eider Down QUILTS.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

OWING to the great disturbance in Europe, caused by the Franco-Prussian War, the well-known Firm of Messrs. WILSON, DAVOR & Co., of Manchester, England, being Bankrupt, Messrs. H. W. APPLETON & Co. will dispose of by *Private Sale*, a large portion of the Stock belonging to the late Firm, consisting of:—
West of England Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, English MELTONS, BEAVERS, Scotch TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
There will also be offered a large Stock of English PRINTS, CALICOES, Welsh FLANNEL; Ladies' Kid BOOTS and SLIPPERS, to which the Assignees would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the following.
Low prices, viz.:—
1,170 Bales of English PRINTS, which will be offered at 3d. per yard.
1,390 Bales of English CALICOES, 4d. per yard.
350 Bales of Welsh FLANNELS, 10d. per yard.
900 Trunks Kid BOOTS, 3s. per pair.
200 Trunks Kid SLIPPERS, 1s. 6d. per pair.
150 Bales English TICKING, 4d. per yard.
N.B.—We would also call particular attention to the large lot of French and Paisley SHAWLS of the Latest Designs and Finest Qualities, which will be offered at a great Sacrifice; a large assortment of French and Italian SILKS; also, Irish POPLIN DRESSES, manufactured by the celebrated PRIM BROS., of Dublin.
A Large quantity of REMNANTS of English and French Broad CLOTHS, MELTONS, BEAVERS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, CASSIMERES, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably below Manufacturers' *Prices*.
N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for Inspection and sale, portion of the above GOODS, and from the Low Prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. *One Price* will be charged, from which *No Abatement* will be made.
☞ *The above Goods can be seen at* 108, Queen's Road, *next door to* "STAG HOTEL."
Or, Parties wishing to see samples at their Residence, by sending their address, one of the Agents will call.
H. W. APPLETON & Co.,
Assignees.
14d 2083 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Fletting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c. &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Corruvia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins*.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7-lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink.*
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, *ex late Arrivals.*

PRIME HAMBURG MESS BEEF and PORK.
INDIA RUBBER PACKING, FLAT, from ⅛ in. to ½ in.
India Rubber SUCTION HOSE, all sizes.
do. do. HOSE, all sizes.
Fresh DUTCH HERRINGS.
Russian ANCHOVIES.
RYE FLOUR, in Tins.
Assorted Dried FRUITS, in Tins.
ALMONDS, RAISINS, and CURRANTS, in Tins.
German Assorted VEGETABLES, in Tins.
And,
OVERLAND HAM.
And,
EIDAM CHEESE.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1940 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

A MONTILLADO, ...	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY,	" 1	"	38
Superior MEDOC, ...	" 1	"	36
Superior ST. JULIEN, ...	" 1	"	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ...	" 1	"	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	"	$15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ...	" 1	"	

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British 3-masted Schooner
"MARY BLAIR,"
Capt. J. Carson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th proximo.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 2054 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"JOHANN CARL,"
will load at this and Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"EARLY MORN,"
will load at Whampoa as above, and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1785 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*TIGRE*," Commandant BOILEVE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 5th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*AMERICA*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*," will be due at San Francisco January 10th, 1872, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior, and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 11th, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Residents of Chow Tow Tsui make the following announcement:—

The establishment of the How Yik Hong, Cotton Yarn Spinning Factory, at Chow Tow Tsui, at Honam, Canton, has caused a great deal of anxiety and danger to the people in the neighbourhood, as sparks of fire which come out from its furnace, are flying about both day and night over the tops of the neighbouring houses. Lately a spark fell on some bedding which was put on the roof of the Yü Cheong Shop to be sun dried, and it took fire, but fortunately it was quickly suppressed. On one occasion, the timber of a house took fire from the spark, and on another occasion, which was on the 2nd day of this moon, the timber of a neighbouring house again caught fire from the same cause. Fortunately it was not midnight, so that the flame was extinguished by the timely arrival of the fire engines belonging to this section of the city. Considering that this kind of danger would never come to an end, a public meeting was held in the temple next day, and to ensure safety of lives and property, it was agreed that the proprietors should be ordered to remove or stop the work altogether. Mr. Lee, the landlord of the Factory, a resident of Ngow Chow Street, was present at the meeting, and it was understood from him that he let the house to the proprietors only as a private residence, and not as a spinning factory, as it was afterwards converted to be; and in order to prevent the danger of fire, he said he wished now to discontinue the lease. Messrs. Fung, Lo, Kwan, and other managers of the factory, promised at the meeting to stop the work, and to consult with Messrs. Cheong, Ng, Wong, and other shareholders about removing the business to another spot, or, as they promised, to stop the work altogether, with a view to ensure safety to all parties. According to the law of this Province all brick-kilns or furnaces are required to be erected in isolated and lonely spots, with a view to prevent danger, and ensure safety. With this law before us, it should be strictly obeyed. Moreover, the danger caused by the future of this spinning factory is greater than brick-kiln. All of us are of the same country, possessing conscience, how is it that the public is thus involved in danger? If they do not remove, not only the people of Chow Tow Tsui, but those of the neighbouring streets are involved, and could not be out of danger. The proprietors of the Factory are rich men, and should the building take fire the loss to them is inconsiderable. But it is very different with the other people: if their houses were burnt, their lives and property are at stake. But supposing the proprietors of the factory be willing to pay compensation for the loss of other people's property, then both parties will suffer. The How Yik Hong Factory, it is understood, is insured against fire, so if it were destroyed, the proprietors will not suffer, as it is insured for an amount more than it is worth. If those houses in the neighbourhood are on fire the distress caused will be very difficult to fathom. The proprietors of the factory, if they possess conscience, should order their managers to remove the business to another spot for public safety, and the residents of Honam, and this section of the city, will thank them for this great favor. The above statement is submitted for the consideration and judgment of the Public. [2034

FOR SHANGHAI.
(*Taking cargo at through rates to* HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Chartered Steamer
"AGANTHA,"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2053 Hongkong, 30th November, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2049 Hongkong, 29th November, 1871.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"OTTAWA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1871. [tf 2039

FOR MANILA (*direct*).

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Capt. Taylor, expected from Amoy about FRIDAY, the 1st Proximo, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2041 Hongkong, 28th November, 1871.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1871. [tf 2012

FOR SWATOW AND SINGAPORE.

THE A 1 Barque
"CHARLIE PALMER,"
with 50,000 piculs capacity, now anchored at Whampoa, will come down to Hongkong in a few days, and will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANG YUEN, *Timber Yard, Seak Tong Chui, West Point.*
1w 2050 Hongkong, 29th November, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) *direct.*
(*To follow the Whirlwind.*)

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"LADY TURNER,"
Capt. Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 2014 Hongkong, 21st November, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *direct.*

THE A 1 Barque
"JANE MARIA,"
Captain Leggett, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1994 Hongkong, 18th November, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Brig
"FAIRY QUEEN,"
of 213 tons Register, Limmer, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1974 Hongkong, 17th November, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
Loading at Hongkong, Whampoa, and Macao.

THE British Ship
"CARRICKS,"
Capt. Locke, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
OR,
DEACON & Co.,
Macao and Canton.
tf 1975 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"ILIONE,"
Rapson, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1943 Hongkong, 10th November, 1871.

FOR CHEFOO.

THE German barque
"G. C. LORENZ MEYER,"
Meller, Master, will load as above, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1923 Hongkong, 8th November, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"ARMIN,"
844 tons Register, will load at this and Whampoa, and have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1924 Hongkong, 8th November, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"QUICKSTEP,"
A. P. Chase, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1783 Hongkong, 18th October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
To follow the "Quickstep."

THE A 1 American Ship
"YOSEMITE,"
will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1

Extracts.

Grubs.

(Liberal Review.)

The grub is decidedly an accumulative being. There is no work, however unpleasant, which he will not undertake in order to obtain money. He considers himself a happy and blessed being in proportion to the weight of his gold bags; when they are light he is low-spirited and morose, when they are heavy he is beaming and cheerful. He has a lofty contempt for pride, and is never tired of declaiming against people who decline to do what he does in order to obtain money. He is utterly indifferent what degrading occupation his children pursue so long as they make money thereby. He is never betterpleased than when he hears of some more extravagant being than himself coming to grief, and is ready upon all occasions to indulge in a homily when he hears of a person having taken a holiday and gone on a pleasure excursion. He takes very few holidays himself, and is careful that his children shall not take very many either, for he cannot see the good of wasting money in such a manner. He can never, for one moment, be induced to entertain the idea that travelling enlarges the sympathies and understanding, and therefore, is worth whatever it costs. He is quite content never to move out of the district in which he was born, as he is quite convinced that there is not such another place on the face of the whole earth. He despises luxuries, whether of dress or of living. The diet in his house is of the plainest description and upon a limited scale. His dress, and that of his children, is shabby, and the furniture of his dwelling is as meagre and plain as he could have it without absolutely disparaging himself. He would as soon think of flying, as of bringing his child home a book or a box of paints or drawing materials, and looks contemptuously upon those fathers who are guilty of such weaknesses. He children get little money given them by him, and what is given them by other people he loves to see them hoard. He becomes savagely satirical if a luckless youngster ventures to purchase anything. He has a profound contempt for those fathers and mothers who give their children the best education they can. He despises French, Latin, drawing, music, and all such accomplishments, and is very careful that his child shall have none of them, or that it shall not in any way be educated above its station. Anything that they object to on the ground that it is derogatory and wounds their pride, he makes them do. The end and aim of his life is to have gold, and for people to know that he has it. He deems riches to be conclusive evidence of a man's worth and ability, and is, therefore, never tired of proclaiming—not openly, but in a meek, humble manner—that he is the possessor thereof.

The grub is, emphatically, a careful being. He never indulges in speculations which would either make him a millionaire or reduce him to beggary. He objects, indeed, to speculation of any kind, and stigmatises those people who speculate and lose as fools, and those who speculate and do not lose, ought, in his opinion, to do so in order to teach them more sense. He goes on year after year saving a penny here and a penny there, denying himself and others many pleasures in order to do so. He objects to new things of every kind, and he objects particularly to go-ahead men, who, if they make, spend, and who, if they lose, by some marvellous means manage to live on the loss. The men he admires are those who keep their noses to the grindstone, and, by sheer hard living, manage to save a little money. If the grub had had his own way, we should not now have railways or telegraphs, for he would have been afraid, at the outset, to have invested his money therein. He has the intense longing to grow rich, but he has only the courage to attempt to attain riches by grabbing and saving. When he is in business, he never procures machinery until he cannot possibly do without it. He loves to keep to the well-worn and beaten tracks, and is opposed to all innovations.

The amusements of the grub are not numerous. He objects to social visiting on the ground that it costs money, and adopts a stay-at-home policy, so that he may not be compelled to often have visitors at his house. He is not fond of reading; at any rate it is a very rare occurrence that he indulges in a book when he has got to buy it in order to read it. He takes little interest in politics, and less in science. He may occasionally buy a newspaper, but he never purchases a review or magazine, so he knows little of the question which are agitating the country. He cares less so long as he imagines he will not be affected. He loves a bit of scandalising gossip—chiefly, perhaps, because it costs him nothing. He has the faculty of getting drunk. He generally reproaches himself afterwards—not because he got drunk, oh! dear no, but because he has wasted so much money and made himself ill. He takes case that if he denies himself he will deny his family still more in his efforts to save. He does not ostentatiously display his wealth as do many men. He is quite satisfied with proclaiming verbally that he is the possessor thereof. The successful man is often open-handed and generous, though ostentatious and purse proud; the grub never is.

The older a grub grows the more grubbish he becomes. He shuts himself out from all opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and so his mine becomes narrower as time rolls on. What was at first merely a failing becomes a vice, and he becomes harsh, gloomy, misanthropical, and miserly. He is not respected or admired, for, after all, people do not stand in awe of the man who possesses riches and makes no use of them. His life is a mistake, and he ultimately sinks into the grave uncared-for and unregretted, for people know that whoever succeeds to his money cannot make a worse use of it than he has done.

M. Taine's "Notes on England."

(From the Paris Traps.)

We started for Liverpool. Its name denotes an old pond, and, in truth, the flat damp country, bathed in sea-mist and covered with stagnant water, seems less adapted for men than for wild-duck. Now and then the land appears premival; nutilled downs and sandy-bugs are to be seen; the region, nnenclosed, terminates at the horizon in a faint streak of pale verdure. Heavy violet-tinted clouds, exhalations of the sea and the soil, as in Holland, fill and dim the space which stretches beneath the low canopy of sky and the limitless plain.

At the entrance to the city there is a huge Grecian building, a sort of temple with gilt panels, and pillars in imitation jasper, and serving as a concert hall. In it a frightfully harsh-toned organ makes a din. On the opposite side, in front, is a library which cost £50,000, the legacy of a private individual. This is not the place to seek beauty and elegance. Liverpool is a giant, like Manchester; the shops and warehouses are on a vast scale; the streets are vast, and the houses which line them resemble those of London in being overladen with arcades, pillars, and pilasters, the effect produced on the beholder being an impression of crowding and heaviness. The inhabitants number 500,000, and the port is the most frequented after that of London.

Along the docks the cotton warehouses form a kind of cyclopian, endless and monotonous rampart; nearly all the cotton of the world is housed here. But the appearance of the docks themselves surpasses everything. The Mersey, as large as an arm of the sea, stretches towards the west, carrying vessels away and bearing them home. For a distance of six miles along its bank these vessels pass through canals into basins lined with stone, resembling watery streets and squares, multiplied and ramified, wherein they are repaired or discharge their cargoes. Their closely-packed masts appear like a forest in winter, extending as far as the eye can reach, and blocking up the entire horizon towards the north. Yet the spacious and numerous docks do not suffice to contain the multitude of ships which are crowded together in rows and masses at the entrances, awaiting their turn to pass in; at Birkenhead, on the opposite bank, new docks are being built for their accommodation.

I believe this spectacle to be one of the grandest in the world. Some of the vessels are of 3,500, others 4,000, tons burden. A steamer is upwards of 300 feet in length. A vessel at anchor, the *Great Britain*, is about to carry 1,200 emigrants to Australia. If we descend the dry docks to the keels of the ships, one perceives that the hull is from forty to fifty feet in height. The swelling and copper-sheathed sides have the fine curves of a sea-bird about to slumber upon the waves.

The view from Birkenhead commands the harbour, and the vast reach of the river, which is rather agitated, and gleams with yellow lustre, amid a slight haze. The steamboats ascend and descend, cross and recross, with stiff mechanical movements, like black crabs. Sailing ships, lightly heeling over, skim along like beautiful swans. The *George*, a man-of-war carrying 86 guns, arrives under sail and steam in lordly style, all the others making way for her. On the other side the boundless row of masts and rigging line the sky, while the huge city is massed behind.

We visit several workshops, among others, the establishment of Messrs. Laird, the builders of iron ships. It is said that within the last thirty years they have built two hundred and fifty; they employ fifteen hundred work-people, have gigantic furnaces and machines, and have stocks, to which water is brought through canals. At present the hull of a paddle steamer is on the stocks, its length is 350 feet, and it is designed to make the passage between London and Dublin at the speed of twenty miles an hour. It will cost from £80,000 to £100,000, will be completed in six months; the iron compartments which contain the eight boilers are composed of metal beams as large as a man's body.

The same impression is always produced, that of hugeness. Yet do labour and power suffice to render a man happy? M. B——, a leading merchant, sits for three hours after dinner with his guests drinking port wine in silence. Another, whenever he can get away, rushes off to his country seat to brace up his nerves; he is enthusiastic about breeding pigs. When man is dissatisfied with his lot he seeks for compensation in dream-land. I was shown a spot where four or five preachers—Methodists for the most part—come to address a crowd on Sunday in the open air; the idea of the Kingdom of God, of the loving Christ, of the all-powerful and tender friend, is one refuge for distressed minds.

It is now six o'clock, and we return through the poorer quarter. What a sight! In the vicinity of Leed-street there are fifteen or twenty streets across which cords are stretched and covered with rags and linen, hung up to dry. Bands of children swarm on every flight of steps, five or six are clustered on each step, the eldest holding the smallest; their faces are pale, their light hair in disorder, their clothes are in tatters, they have neither shoes nor stockings, and they are all shockingly dirty, their faces and hands appearing to be encrusted with dust and soot. Perhaps two hundred children romp and wallow in a single street. On nearer approach one sees one of the mothers and a grown-up sister, with little more covering than their chemises, crouching in the dusky passage. What interiors! They contain a little piece of worn oil-cloth, sometimes a shell ornament, one or two plaster ornaments; in the one corner is seated the idiot grandmother, the wife is busied in mending the wretched rags of clothing, the children push each other about. The smell resembles that of an old rag-shop. The ground floor of nearly every dwelling is a flagged and damp basement. Can one imagine what life in these cellars must be during winter? Some of the younger children are still fresh and rosy, but their large blue eyes are painful to see; their good blood will deteriorate, as they grow older they will waste away, the flesh becoming flabby and of an unhealthy pallor; many of their faces are scrofulous, being marked with small sores covered with plaister. As we proceed the crowd is more dense. Tall youths seated or half-crouching at the side of the pavement play with black cards. Old, bearded hags come out of the ginshops; their legs totter, their dull looks and besotted smile are indescribable; it appears as if their features had been slowly eaten away by vitriol. The rags which they wear are falling to pieces, displaying their filthy skins; these were once the fashionable dresses of fine ladies. A shocking detail is that these streets are regularly built, and have a modern aspect. Possibly this is a quarter modernised and rendered more airy by a beneficent municipality. Such, then, is the best that can be done for the poor. The uniform row of buildings and pavements line the two sides of the way, inclosing in its mathematical lines this teeming heap of horrors and human wretchedness. The air is close and oppressive, the light wan and dim; there is not a tint or a shape on which the eye can rest with pleasure. Rembrandt's beggars were far better off in their picturesque holes. And I have not yet seen the Irish quarter! The Irish abound here. It is supposed they number 100,000.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1860.

(Telegraph.)

The Anglo-French Committee formed in London for the maintenance of the above Treaty, have just issued a circular to the chambers of Great Britain, and the manufacturers, merchants, and others interested in the trade between England and France. The Committee say that, notwithstanding the report of a Committee of the Assembly at Versailles against the proposal to levy additional duties on raw materials and textile produce, the French Government are now using vigorous measures to induce the English Government to consent to such modifications, which, if granted, would destroy a great portion of the English and French trade, and cause ruin among vast numbers of manufacturers of both countries. The following are the renewed propositions of the French Government, viz.:—Cotton, 5 per cent.; wools, 5 to 8 per cent.; cotton yarns, 20 per cent.; raw materials 20 per cent. Such duties on importation would, it is remarked, practically amount to prohibition; and the committee consider that it would be better to annul the treaty according to the twelve months' notice than to consent to demands which would levy so enormous a duty on the English trade, while the whole trade of France, excepting wines and spirits, is admitted to the English market without any duty whatever. Having had several interviews on the subject with the Board of Trade, the committee feel satisfied, they say, in now giving the following information:—1. The French or English Governments must give twelve months' notice to annul the treaty. 2. The French Government have the power to introduce modifications of a retrograde and protective character by the further imposition of duties on English products entering France without the consent of the English Government and without notice; but the English executive have the right to refuse any demand of such modifications. 3. The Government believe that manufacturers and others having contracts unexecuted would have the right of compensation by an action at law against either Government, in case of the modifications taking an immediate effect or with a notice shorter than twelve months. In furtherance of their views, the committee have resolved to hold a conference in London within two or three weeks from the present date—1. To examine and discuss the proposed modifications of the French Treaty now demanded by M. Theiers. 2. To protest against any modifications of the present treaty as proposed with less than twelve months' notice. 3. To obtain evidence of the opinion of the manufacturers and merchants from both countries on the proposal of M. Thiers. 4. To memorialise the English and French Governments upon the subject, and to adopt such other steps as may be deemed advisable. All information and communications on the subject are to be addressed to M. Alf. D. de Lavigerie, the acting secretary.

One hundred and twenty-five horses, purchased by the Government for the late autumn manœuvres, were disposed of by auction, by order of the Secretary of State for War, at Aldridge's, St. Martin's-lane. The horses fetched an average price of over £20 each.

A Munich telegram says that Herr Kolb has brought forward a motion in the Chamber soliciting the King to give orders that the draft for a new law on the separation of Church and State should be submitted to the Chamber during the present session of the Landtag.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 19 Hongkong, January, 1867.

常發記號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

絨麵米呂響元廣

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.

For particulars, apply to

KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.

6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong 1st April 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month. ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } 1 do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ th per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ¾ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 „ 1 „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 8th March, 1868.

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JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I. June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (5 copies) each 9s.

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